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The following LETTER is prefixed to the Second Edition of the Papers published in the Gazetteers of the 15th and 16th of this Month, on the present State of Affairs in Europe.

To the Authors of the CRAFTSMAN.

GENTLEMEN,



THESE Papers were writ with that Candour, which, it might be wished, should be always preserved in Enquiries of such Importance. It seemed natural, on this happy Occasion of restoring Peace Abroad, that nothing should be offered to the Publick, which might tend to revive Animosities at

Home: And however common it is, in Prosperity, to insult the adverse Side, I solemnly declare, I never once harboured a Thought to reflect on any Person or Party in the World.

THIS perfect good Will to all Sides gave me the highest Satisfaction in the remarkable Unanimity of that Day, on which the first of these Papers was published: And if there was one who rose up to give his Negative in this Day of Rejoicing, it is with Pleasure we may observe, that there was but one, and He of so peculiar a Complexion, that we hope He will never ally our Joys on any Occasion, by mixing his own with them; since it is his Part never to rejoice but when the People of England ought to mourn, and when that distant Prospect, which hath engaged his Affections, seems to be more near at hand.

THERE was some Reason to believe, that the Jacobite Party, had it any longer subsisted, might have been discomfited on this sudden Conclusion of the War, for many Reasons; but for one more particular than the rest: The Armistice in Italy hath deprived the Pretender's eldest Son of the favourable Opportunity which he had there of improving his military Genius, and learning the Art of War without bringing his Neck into Danger; and I wish the Chagrin of this Disappointment may not induce him (after Falstaff's Advice, to hang himself in his Heir-apparent Garters.

As the marvellous Success of your immortal Writings hath produced the Coalition of Parties, we are bound to believe that there are no Jacobites in England; though your candid Enquirer into the Conduct of our domestic Affairs found them to be very numerous and dangerous in Ireland.

FOR this Reason I persuade myself, that the late Accommodation cannot be distasteful any-where, except in Carrick-drunk, and one or two other Places in the same Climate, where the Gheogheghans, and Patriots of the like Clafs, carry on their Machinations against the Protestant Interest.

BUT, Gentlemen, I cannot pass over the last Craftsman, without observing the ungenerous Design, and complaining of the disingenuous Suggestions which every Man meets with in that Paper; where the most provoking personal Abuse is repeated, at a Time when the Authors of it cannot find the Shadow of a Pretence to clamour at the Conduct of national Affairs.

SINCE the present Opposition was commenced, and this is the Eleventh Year of its Progress, there hath not been a Session begun with the like undisputed Address to the Throne; and when a Set of Opposers, who as much as they have inveighed against Majorities, boast their Numbers to be almost equal to the Majority; when they could find no Appearance of Reason, either to divide against, or even to dissent from the Motion, how must be the Truth, which even their Eloquence could not dispute? And how powerful that Authority, which their Numbers could not oppose?

THE Inconsistency of the Craftsman which I object is therefore the more obvious; wherein, to omit the consideration of much Abuse, below the Dignity of a Gentleman, either to throw out, or to animadvert upon, there is a Passage which immediately belongs to the subject of these Papers: — A Suggestion, 'That Foreign Powers shew a manifest Coldness and Indifference to all his Majesty's good Offices and Propositions'

(even at a Time when they stand most in need of a Mediator) from the mean Opinion which they entertain of those who are known to preside in his Councils.'

I cannot conceal my Apprehensions that this Paper travelled a long Journey before it arrived at the Press, and was the Work of some extraordinary Statesman, who, tender of hearing himself praised for the Soundness of his Morals, and the Depth of his Politicks, hath retired to such a Distance from his Country, that the Papers which he writes are out of Season before they can be published.

IF it had been pretended, that Foreign Powers were cold to his Majesty's good Offices and Propositions, whilst Things remained in a State of Deliberation, the Author of this bold Suggestion might have hoped for Belief; the Uncertainty of Affairs might have led even well-meaning Men to have imagined whatever the Malicious could infuse into them. But when all Europe confesses his Majesty's Weight; when thankful Nations acclaim it, and scarcely one Voice in a whole Parliament is heard to deny it; when the infinite Success of his Majesty's good Offices and Propositions proves the high Respect with which they were received, and the great Consideration in which they were held; when it is notorious, that there is not a Court in Europe, where the Ministers of the contending Powers have not declared themselves to have the utmost Regard to his Majesty's Interposition; and that, of the Princes least satisfied with the Accommodation, the King of Spain particularly, hath declared himself willing to accept the good Offices of the Maritime Powers, and hath, in Consideration of them, even resolved to comply with the Preliminaries: When all this is evident, can there be more open Contempt of Honesty and Truth, than to suggest, that Foreign Powers have shewed Coldness and Indifference to ALL or any of his Majesty's good Offices and Propositions, or a mean Opinion of those who are known to preside in his Councils?

THE Fact is so clearly contrary to this Suggestion, that the Power of whom this is meant, the Power which stood most in need of a Mediation, sought to his Majesty for Aid in the strongest Terms, and could never betray the least Shew of Coldness to that Prince, whose Arms must have been the Support of the Empire in the last Extremity; whose Influence contributed more to unite the Members of the Germanick Body in the Emperor's Interest than all other Means in the World, and whose weighty Interposition hath actually detached from the opposite Interest, those who were most rely'd upon in every Project to the Prejudice of the House of Austria.

IF indeed it had been said, that Princes do not very cordially receive Propositions, either to recede from any favourite Pretension, or to give up any darling Dominion: This may be true. They, like all other Men in the World, have Passions, which often cost them very dear, and which always struggle very hard to be gratified. But that any Indifference to the Overtures of Great Britain appeared in the late Negotiations of Europe, other than what may be accounted for from the Unwillingness of Princes to mortify their own Ambition, is so utterly false, that it was invented only to deceive those who have no Capacity to judge, and whom it is scandalous to impose upon.

IF, to justify such a Suggestion, it is said (and we all know where it hath been said) that the Preliminaries are not the Result of his Majesty's Propositions, and that they are not formed upon the Plan of the Maritime Powers: I answer, that nobody pretends the Cession of Lorraine to be of his Majesty's proposing; but that the whole Negotiation had its Rise from his Mediation, is clear from many Circumstances: He disposed the contending Powers to hearken to Terms of Peace; — He drew them to treat of an Accommodation; — He gave Weight to the Emperor in his Demands for the Restitution of his Countries; — He gave visible Assistance to the Imperial Interests, by forming those Alliances within the Empire, which made the Progress of the French less practicable; — He shewed the most determined Resolutions not to suffer any Alteration in the Balance of Europe; — He made it manifest that he would not be a Spectator only, if the Empire was threatened with Ruin: — And had not this been very fully considered in a certain Court, FRANCE perhaps had never yielded, either to guarantee the Prag-

matick Sanction, or to give the Emperor Peace on the Terms of the Preliminary Articles.

NOR can there be an higher Proof of the Weight which his Majesty's Councils have in the Courts of Europe, than the Circumstances on which the Courts of Madrid and Turin chiefly refused to comply with the Preliminary Articles, namely, that the Maritime Powers were not immediately included in them, and that their Catholick and Sardinian Majesties should not hold themselves secure of the Dominions respectively allotted to them, without the Guaranty of Great Britain and the States General.

AND the earnest Instances which the Emperor and France have made at this Court for the Approbation of Great Britain to confirm the Preliminaries, is as clear a Demonstration, that neither of those Great Powers treat our Good Offices with Coldness or with Indifference.

COULD Malice or Disaffection with any Plausibility refer to any Court in Europe, that might be supposed not to have shewed the full Regard to Great Britain which his Majesty and the Nation deserve, perhaps an ill-meaning Writer might misconstrue the slow, cautious, and unwilling Proceedings of the Dutch, in every thing which tended to succour the Emperor, as disrespectful to Britain, who vigorously pressed them to arm in Readiness for his Relief, if France would not hearken to Reason.

BUT I am persuaded that the States General want not a proper Defence, and that their Unwillingness did not proceed from their mean Opinion of those who are known to preside in his Majesty's Councils, but from their BAD OPINION of those who are known to oppose them. Their High Mightinesses must well remember, that after having been engaged beyond their Strength by the Charms of our Alliance in the last Great War in Europe, they were infamously betray'd and sacrificed by the Influence of THAT MAN, whom the Opposing Party in Great Britain have established as an Oracle in all Foreign Affairs, whom the Great Patriot Himself hath pronounced to be a Minister of unquestionable Capacity, kept from employing it in the Service of his Country by the Prevalence of mere Faction, and whom the Reformers of our Laws have adopted as the best qualified Judge of our Constitution.

IF therefore the Dutch had any Suspicion, that the Boasts of our Patriots, and their sanguine Assurance of being able to destroy the present Ministers, might have even the least Foundation in the Reason of Things, they must tremble to think of engaging their People in a War, which might bring them again to depend on the same Wicked Minister of Britain, who formerly betray'd and surrender'd them to the Power of France: A Man, whose Malignity to human Nature is only to be equalled by his implacable Haired to the Dutch, and who hath been for Thirty Years past the most venomous Enemy to their Republick that was ever known since the Death of the Duke of ALVA.

AND even if this Person had less Credit with the Party in Opposition, if he were withdrawn from Politics, or from the World itself, the Dutch might naturally fear, from the fatal Example of his Treachery to them, the Consequences of a Change in the Administration, and in the Measures of the Administration, as both are commonly joined together.

IT is therefore plain to the Understanding of all Men, that, if the Dutch did not act up to the Spirit of his Majesty's Councils, it was not from any mean Opinion of his Ministers, but from a just Apprehension, that the uncertain Events of a War might too powerfully affect the Fortunes of those Ministers; that in any violent Commotion of Europe, the Scene might be changed in Britain, the British Ministers ruined, and the British Allies undone by the Violence of a Faction, restless to engross all Power, and to gratify unjust Revenge, though at the Expence of their Country's Honour, and the common Interest of Nations.

IT is shewn in the ensuing Discourse, that this Disadvantage to his Majesty's Councils hath increased the Reputation of his Wisdom and Resolution in surmounting every Difficulty: And surely, if the unreasonable Opposition in this Country made the Peace of Europe so difficult to restore, the Opposers will at length be shamed into Reason and Duty, will acknowledge the Blessings of a Reign which hath saved them, in common with

the whole Nation, in spite of their own Perverfeness, and made the *Crown of Great Britain* considerable abroad, notwithstanding the ungrateful Endeavours to weaken and dishonour it at Home.

THESE, GENTLEMEN, are sincerely my Sentiments, which however they prevail as to your *Conviction*, will, I doubt not, have their full Effect in your *Confutation*. I will make no Returns to any other Part of your Paper, as not being relative to my Subject, and as not being likely to make any Impression, after so shocking a Falshood in so essential and important a Point. I will make no Reprizals on any Man's *private Character*, how much soever you have provoked it; for the present Ministry enjoy a nobler Triumph, as your disappointed Hearts and your inveterate Railings may abundantly shew. I therefore leave you to reconcile yourselves to your Country's Peace and your own, and am, with all the Respect due to your great Merit,

Jan. 18.
1735.

Your loving Brother in the Standish.

L O N D O N.

The Honourable James Dottin, Esq; President of his Majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief, &c. at Barbados, has been pleased to appoint Captain John Phillips Clerk of the Markets of the several Towns of that Island.

A Commission is gone down to Edinburgh, appointing the Right Hon the Earl of Wigton his Majesty's Chamberlain for the County of Fife.

Monday Se'nnight one John Blackader a Labouring Man, had his Right Ear nail'd to a Post erected at the Cross, for the Crime of Perjury, in the Cause of Sir John Blackader against Colonel Erskine, pursuant to the Sentence of the Lords of Session.

The same Night died there the most Hon. Lady Mary, Marchioness of Douglas, Mother to the present Duke; a Lady of great Virtue and Piety, who was second Wife to the late Marquis, and Daughter of Robert Ker Marquis of Lothian.

Major General Moyle received an Order that Day by Express from hence, for reducing the Men lately added to the several Regiments in Scotland.

Seven Companies of Brigadier Handasyd's Regiment of Foot being quarter'd at Newcastle upon Tyne, 10 Men out of each Company were discharged last Week, according to his Majesty's Orders; and they had Advance Money paid to carry them home.

Last Monday Se'nnight Walter Blacket, Esq; Member of Parliament, and also Mayor of that Corporation, order'd above 40l. to be distributed among the poor Prisoners confin'd in Newgate there, it being an annual Present from the Meters and Free Porters to the Mayors of that Town.

On Monday last dy'd William Roberts, Esq; at his Seat at Harbledown near Canterbury. He was one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Kent.

A few Days ago dy'd in that City, Comb Winsley, Esq; Major of the Fort at Sheerness.

Last Sunday, one Mark Friend, of Sandwich (by Trade a Baker) was committed to Gaol, charged with the felonious stealing from a Hedge, a Quantity of Linnen and other Apparel, the Property of John Drayson, of Ealtry, in the County of Kent.

The said Mark Friend, being a Soldier in Colonel Pagett's Regiment of Foot, was, by a Court Martial, found guilty of several Felonies, Trespasses, and Misdemeanors, and was on Wednesday the 14th Instant, in Publick, punished, and received 200 Stripes, and, with a Halter about his Neck, drummed out of the said City, and then discharged.

Yesterday Mr. Stevenson, Brother to the Gentleman of that Name, who was lately in the East Indies, where he had a considerable Station in the Service of the East India Company, was married to Miss Forward, a Daughter of Mr. Jonathan Forward, an eminent Tobacco Merchant of this City, with whom we hear he has a Fortune of 10,000l.

Last Sunday Morning died at his House in Dean-street, Soho, Jacob Perkins, Esq; a young Gentleman just come of Age, and to an Estate of 1400l. per Annum.

Yesterday Morning George Lane of Savill-Row, Burlington-Gardens, Esq; was married at St. Mary le Bone, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, Daughter of John Smith of St. Mary le Bone, Esq; a Fortune of 18,000l.

The same Day was held a General Council at St. James's, when Mr. Baron Carter, and Mr. Serjeant Urling attended, and made their Report of the eleven Malefactors under Sentence of Death in Newgate, viz.

William Wreathock, James Ruffet, George Bird, Gilbert Campbell, and Peter Chamberlain, for robbing Dr. Lancafter.

Joseph Cole, for breaking open the House of John Chamberlain, and stealing Goods to a very considerable Value.

William Mackney, for Horse-stealing.

John Alder, for stealing out of the Shop of Francis Sire two Pieces of Sarcenet, Value 5l.

Burton Brace, for robbing Mr. Bardin in a Hackney Coach in Hemming's-Row, of 4s. 6d.

Ralph Reffue, for privately stealing a Guinea from the Person of Edward Recontier. And,

Thomas Burkner, for knocking down Thomas Guiliam in Stepney Fields, and stripping him Naked.

When his Majesty was pleased to order the first Five to be transported for Life, and Mackney, Reffue and Alder to be transported for 14 Years; and to order Burton Brace, Thomas Burkner, and Joseph Cole, for Execution; which we hear will be on Monday next.

Robert Swannel the Soldier, who was condemn'd for robbing Hannah Baugh in the Haymarket, of a Velvet Hood and a Suit of Head-cloaths, and James Dunn of a Hat, died in Newgate about a Fortnight ago.

This Evening being January the 30th, at 6 o'Clock, there will be a new Oration at the Oratory on Tibni and Omri, or curious Points relating to King Charles I. Then a Thesis by Mr. F. for publick Disputation on the Conflancy of Men and Women, in Scripture.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 148 1-4th. India 168 1-4th. South Sea 95 3-4ths. Old Annuity 109 7-8ths. New ditto, 108 5-8ths without the Dividend. Three per Cent. 101. Emperor's Loan 110 3-4ths. Royal-Assurance 101. London-Assurance 13 5-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 14. India Bonds 51. 16s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 41. 13s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 51. 3s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 61. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths to 4 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 21. 3s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 4 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 111 1-half.

AS there are some few Copies left of a Work published last Summer by Subscription, intitled, *An Enquiry into the Morals of the Ancients*. By George England, Rector of Whorlton, and Vicar of Haworth in the County of Norfolk, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Lord Hobart: They are to be had at Mr. Peter Duxovens, Bookseller, at the Sign of Erasmus's Head near Exeter Exchange in the Strand.

This Day is Published,

[Price Six-Pence.]

THE Case of the Corporation and Test Acts considered, as they relate to the Church and the Civil Government. In a Letter to a Member of Parliament. Part the First. Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane.

Just Published,

(Price One Shilling and Six-Pence)

AN exact TABLE of the FEES of all the COURTS at WESTMINSTER, established in the Reign of Queen ELIZABETH, as they were delivered into Parliament. Together with the FEES of the Clerks of the Peace of Middlesex and Surry, the Clerk of the Assize of the Home Circuit, and the FEES of the Curators Office. Also the FEES of the several Prothonotaries, Secondaries, Attornies, and Sitting Clerks belonging to the Sheriffs of the City of London. To which are now added the following FEES, settled in pursuance of an Act for the Relief of Debtors, with Respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons, viz. Fees to be taken by the Warden of the Fleet; Fees to be taken by the Gaoler of the Marshalsea Prison; Fees to be taken by a Bailiff for an Arrest in the County of Middlesex, and the Liberty of the Marshall's Court; by the Keepers of the Poultry and Wood-street Computers; by the Gaol of Newgate; and by the Gaoler of Ludgate.

Printed for J. WALTMOE, over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

Of whom may be had, The IMPARTIAL LAWYER, or, SUITOR'S GUIDE. Containing such special adjudged Cases, as immediately concern Persons employed in the Laws of England, as chief Officers, Counsellors, Justices, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Attornies, Clerks, and Solicitors. Wherein is demonstrated what Remedy the Lawyers and lawful Officers may have against such as would defame or defraud them in their lawful Practice; as also such Relief as others may have against them, for their unjust or irregular Proceedings. With a large Preface, in Answer to several popular Objections made against our Law. Price 4s.

To-morrow will be Published, In the LONDON JOURNAL, No 865. SOME modest REFLECTIONS on the Craftsman, and Fog's Journal of Saturday January the 17th, 1735-6. Wherein the Intentions of their respective Authors are clearly detected, and fully exploded. By R. FREEMAN, Esq; Printed for J. PEELE, at Locke's Head in Amen Corner.

Next Week will be Published,

THE MISCHIEF and DANGER of REPEALING the CORPORATION and TEST ACTS: Plainly demonstrating, that the Dissenters would decline, and endeavour the Subversion of the present Establishment of the Church of England, if they had sufficient Power to effect it; and that the repealing the Corporation and Test Acts, will undeniably invest them with such Power. By the Author of *A Vindication of the Test Act*. Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

A New and Correct MAP of SOMERSETSHIRE, Actually survey'd by Mr. STRACHEY, F.R.S.

THE MAP is now engraving by Mr. SENEX, and will be published by Lady-Day next. SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in, and Proposals may be had, at Mr. Senex's over-against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, Mr. Stagg's in Westminster-Hall, or at the Parliament Coffee-house in the Court of Requests, and at Mr. Coffey's Book-seller in Bristol, Mr. Leake's Book-seller in Bath, Mr. Charles Brown's in Wells, Mr. Coddington's in Bridgewater, Mr. Norris in Taunton, Mr. John Thomas Post-Master in Crewkerne, the Rev. Mr. Dods at Charleton Mackrel near Uxbridge, and at Mr. Strachey's at Sutton Court in Somersetshire.

Lately Published,

New and Correct Editions of the four following Books, Printed for J. and J. Fox, at the Half-Moon and Seven Stars in Westminster-Hall.

I. Paul's Treatise of Ecclesiastical Benefices and Revenues. Translated by Tobias Jackson, Esq; Revised and corrected, with the Addition of his Life, by Mr. Lockman. 8vo. Price 5s. gilt.

II. A new French Grammar, teaching, without a Master, to read, write, and speak that Tongue in less than half the usual Time, in an easier Method than any hitherto extant. Price 2s.

III. The True State of England; containing the particular Duty, Business, and Salary of every Officer, Civil and Military, in all the Publick Offices of Great Britain. Forrich'd 2s. 6d.

IV. Holy Rules and Helps to Devotion, both in Prayer and Practice. In two Parts. With Prayers before and after the Sacrament. By Bryan Duppa, late Lord Bishop of Winchester. Price 1s.

This Day is Published,

Beautifully printed in Two Volumes in Twelve,

THE Voyages, Travels and Adventures of William Owen Gwin Vaughan, Esq; with the History of his Brother Jonathan Vaughan, six Years a Slave of Turk, Intermix'd with the Histories of Clerimont, Maria, Eleonora, and others. Full of various Turns of Fortune. Printed for J. WATTS, and sold by J. Osborn, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster Row.

Where may be had, just publish'd, 1. The Voyages and Adventures of Captain ROBERT BOWEN, in several Parts of the World. Intermix'd with the Story of Mrs. Villars, an English Lady, with whom he made his surprising Escape from Barbary: The History of an Italian Captive; and the Life of Don Pedro Aquilio, &c. full of various and amazing Turns of Fortune. To which is added, The Voyage, Shipwreck, and miraculous Preservation of Richard Castleman, Gent. with a Description of the City of Philadelphia, and the Country of Pennsylvania. The Third Edition. Price bound Three Shillings in Twelve.

2. The Four Years Voyages of Captain GEORGE ROBERTS, being a Series of uncommon Events, which befell him in a Voyage to the Cape de Verde Islands and Barbadoes, from whence he was bound to the Coast of Guinea, adorn'd with Maps and Cuts in 8vo. Price bound 4s.

3. A New Voyage round the World, by a Course never fail'd before; being a Voyage undertaken by some Merchants, who afterwards propos'd the setting up an East India Company in Flanders. Illustrated with Copper Plates. Price bound 4s. Octavo.

4. Baron Labontan's New Voyages to North America, with a Dialogue between the Author and a General of the Straggs. Giving a full View of the Religion and strange Opinions of those People. Illustrated with 25 Maps and Cuts, in 2 Vols. 8vo. Price bound 9s.

5. Voyage to Abyssinia. By Father Jerome Lobo, in two Vols. Price bound 4s.

6. Travels of the Chevalier D'Arvieux in Arabia the Desert, giving a very accurate and entertaining Account of the Religion, Rights, Customs, Diversions, &c. of the Religion, of Arabian Scenites. Undertaken by Order of the late French King. Illustrated with Copper Plates. Price bound 5s.

7. Voyage to Arabia the Happy, with an Account of the Coffee Tree and its Fruit. Likewise an historical Treatise of the first Use of Coffee, and the Progress it afterwards made both in Asia and Europe. Adorn'd with Cuts, in Twelve. Price bound 2s. 6d.

L O N D O N: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.